Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1630.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

To be sold at the Merchant's Coffee-House,

ON the tenth day of December next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, one certain bond or obligation dated July 16, 1795, signed by John Love of Alexandria for himself, Josiah Watson and Samuel Love for £6110 Virginia currency, payable on the 31st of October last past, to Stockley Donelson or his assigns—which Bond the said Donelson assigned to James Grant, under whose power of attorney this sale will be made. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.

FOOTMAN and Co. Auctioneers.

Nov. 28. dtrothd

Sale of an elegant Country Seat
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY evening next, the 29th inst. at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

WILL BE SOLD,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, or at the Auction Room of the subscriber.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

John Connelly, Auct'r.

november 23. dts

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, new, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horses,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, or to

Thomas Fisher,

No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia

11 mo. 2, eod3w.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.

August 25.

DANCING.

MR. & MRS. BYRNE,

Of the New Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that Mr. BYRNE's Academy will commence on the 1st, and Mrs. BYRNE's on the 2d of December next.

november 20.

Wanted, to Hire,

A large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

EDWARD,

James Wickham, *Master*,

EXPECTED to sail in a few days, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged, and nearly on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, at Hamilton's wharf, or to

John Donnaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

november 28. d8t

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks

Claret in cases, of a superior quality

Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunile, } Wines in cases

Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

WILIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

THE ship is now taking on board her cargo, and will sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to the captain, or to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

nov 21. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Savannah, in Georgia;

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 16th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

For Hamburgh.

The Brig MARY,

PETER YORK, master,

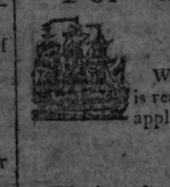
Lying at Russel's wharf, near Pine street, is now ready to take in a Cargo, and will sail in ten days.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to

GURNEY & SMITH.

November 16. dtf

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

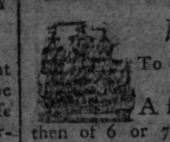
Pragers & Co.

No. 151, south Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

Wanted to Charter,



To one port in Hispaniola and back again,

A fast sailing Vessel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front street, or to

ROBERT ANDREWS,

No. 86, South Wharves.

november 10. §

For Charter,

THE SHIP

John Bulkley,

Samuel Volans, *Master.*

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Sale or Charter,

The fast sailing brig

TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent single deck'd vessel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

nov. diw.

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain RICHARD WAISTCOAT,

From Liverpool is now discharging at Hamilton's wharf, near the Drawbridge, where owners of goods on freight, will please speedily to send their permits. Said vessel will directly after take in freight on very low terms for Boston. Apply to the captain, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5, South Water Street.

A few tons of stone, or sand ballast wanted.—Apply as above.

november 27 §tot.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown

25 hhds. Jamaica do.

3000 pieces of broad Nankeens

Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests

Quicksilver in tubs

Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads

Teneriffe Wine in pipes

Old red Port Wine in hogsheads

Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8

8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thickseets, Corduroys, &c.

200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted

Nails, assorted

Black quart Bottles

Yellow Ocre in casks

A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.

100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship

HAMBURG PACKET,

Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have just received, and have for Sale, at NO. 9, Walnut-street,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT

Do. best house COALS

Queens' WARE in cases, assorted

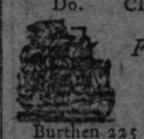
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality

Do. CLARET in cases, do.

THEY HAVE ALSO

For SALE or CHARTER,

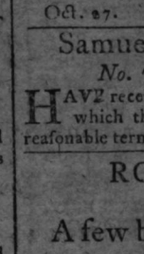
THE SHIP



PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be sent to sea with little expence or delay.

LIKEWISE,



THE BRIG

WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

november 16. §

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship

AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. eo1m. Nov. 1.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks; do. do. Tamboured; do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

To the Inhabitants of the United States.

SINCE the knowledge of medicine, none has ever proved so astonishingly efficacious, so universally esteemed, or to which the afflicted with Rheumatisms, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Sprains, Bruises and Chilblains, may look for relief with so much confidence, as

Whitehead's essence of Mustard.

This extraordinary Medicine very soon affords the wished for relief, "even to the aged in cases the most desperate." For these substantial reasons it is patronised by all ranks of people in England.

From the great number of communications constantly received by Mr. JOHNSTON, he is under the necessity (in laying them before the WORLD) of abridging their contents; the following letters (although curtailed) are so very important, and the signatures so very respectable, that he conceives he should be doing injustice to *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, were he to withhold them from public inspection.

—

Letter from Mrs. Mills, Housekeeper to the Duke of Cumberland.

Sir, Nov. 1, 1795.

A most inveterate Rheumatism and Lumbago (occasioned by laying in a damp bed, when at Brussels, in the suit of Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Cumberland) has afflicted me eighteen years. I have employed the first medical gentlemen in London, and (although I derived no benefit) am bound to acknowledge my gratitude to several of the nobility, who knew my deplorable situation, and humanely sent me their physicians; I have also tried most advertised medicines. At length, sir, after eighteen years excruciating torture, a few bottles of your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, have, I thank God, restored me to the inestimable blessings of health and permanent ease.

Yours, much obliged,

No. 134, Jermyn-street, St. James's. S. MILLS.

—

Copy of a letter from G. Countess, esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Dedalus.

Sir, Spithead, Nov. 8, 1795.

As I expect to sail in a few days, I beg you will immediately forward me a dozen of *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*. It gives me considerable satisfaction to inform you, I have myself experienced its good effects, and have in several instances of Rheumatisms, Sprains, and Bruises, witnessed its astonishing efficacy. I think you would consult your own interest by appointing it to be sold at Portsmouth, and all other seaports; for you may rest assured, when this invaluable specific becomes generally known, not an Officer in His Majesty's Navy will go to sea without it.

Yours, &c.

G. COUNTESS.

—

Sir, Dec. 20, 1795.

A severe stroke of the Palsy, six months ago, deprived me of my speech, and the use of one side. In this desperate situation, *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard* was very strongly recommended, and, I thank God as successfully applied. By persevering in its use a short time, I was completely restored, and continue to enjoy the full and perfect use of my faculties, although near eighty years of age.

Yours, W. FRANCIS,

No. 14, Arabella-row, Pimlico.

*** Mr. Francis has held a public situation at the Guildhall in the city of Westminster, many years, and is well known to the generality of the respectable inhabitants.

—

Letter from A. McCan Esq. Capt. of the 60th regiment, dated Fort George, Guernsey,

Sir, Jan. 4, 1797

Upwards of five years past I have been afflicted with a most violent Rheumatic Affection in my head, which has baffled the skill of the most eminent Physicians; some months since I was induced to try your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard* I am now happy to inform you, it has done me essential service, and I think it necessary to declare, no other medicine ever gave me the smallest degree of relief.

I am with regard, yours, &c. &c.

Capt. 60th Regt. A. McCAN.

—

August, 1795.

Mr. Middleton, of Chesterfield-street, St. Mary le-bone was so severely afflicted with the Rheumatic Gout, as to be unable to move in my bed for six months; his limbs were enormously swelled, and at length from excessive pain became quite black. In this distressing situation he was induced to try your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*; the effect far exceeded the most sanguine expectation, his pain was immediately alleviated, and his limbs returned to their natural colour; his appetite restored, and in a very short time he was enabled to leave his bed and walk with crutches; and by a few weeks perseverance, was completely restored to the full enjoyment of perfect health.

*** Mr. Middleton, with his son, repeatedly called as he got better, on Mr. Johnston, and declared that his life was utterly despaired of.

—

Respected Sir, Nov. 6. 1795.

Passing by a croud, in the fifth month of her pregnancy, my wife received a dreadful blow on her side, which apparently destroyed the life of the infant; after the most skilful advice, and trying various remedies for two months, she still found the symptoms increase to an alarming degree; spitting of blood—shortness of breath—and other disagreeable circumstances appeared from so violent a bruise, afforded only the fatal appearance of her speedy dissolution.——A friend to whom I related her sad case, having experienced great benefit from your *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard*, kindly presented me with a bottle; to my unspeakable satisfaction, it speedily relieved her from pain; a second bottle has removed every disagreeable symptom, and with the most heartfelt gratitude I inform you, we have the happy prospect of her long continuing a living mother to our numerous family.

Yours, &c. T. HURLOCK.

Whitmore's-row, Haxton.

—

CHILBLAINS.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard generally cures Chilblains and common Rheumatisms, on the first or second application, and often removes the most violent Sprains and Bruises, in two or three days.

Caution.—A Certificate is pasted on each bottle and box, and to prevent the danger of counterfeits, another certificate is also signed by G. Shaw & Co. of Philadelphia.

SHAW & Co. have also imported by the William Penn, a quantity of Gowland's Lotion for the face and skin—Balsam of Honey for coughs, asthmas and consumptions—Church's Cough Drops, and a variety of other Patent Medicines.

november 25. *§&w2t

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion, Oct. 27.—dtf

Wanted, by a Gentleman in Virginia,

A discreet, sensible Matron,

aged about 45 or 50 years, qualified to teach young boys Writing, Arithmetic, History and Geography—Also, to act in the capacity of House Keeper.——For further information apply to the Printer. nov. 28—d1w

LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday, 26th November, 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 7 notes of hand to REAS & PIERIE, as follows, viz.

John Duffield's, for	441 dollars,	75 cents.
William M'Laws	435	37
George W y's,	177	19
John Doaks,	11	90
Edward Clayton's,	60	
Do.	30	
Do.	27	

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of fifteen dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut street and no questions asked.

november 27 *eod3t.

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,

250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Baftas,
Cossas
Gurrahs
Moragugungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes

11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
116 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin

A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 2aw3w

BEEF.

Prime Beef, fit for India voyages, for sale by

WILLIAM SHEAFF,

No. 168, High-street.

Also, about fifteen hundred weight of Bees-Wax.

Nov. 25, 1797. dtf.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

☞ St. Andrews' Society.

THE Members of St. Andrews' Society, will please to take notice, that as their Anniversary happens this year on a Fast Day, to be observed by an order of the Synod of Philadelphia, to which community many of the members belong; it is therefore judged proper to defer the Celebration thereof, until Friday, the first of December, at O'Ellers' Hotel.

The members are requested to apply for tickets of admission to any of the assistants, viz. Messrs. Thomas Leiper, Gavin Hamilton, jun. James Henderson, Robert Henderson, William H. Tod, Esq. or Dr. Andrew Spence.

The officers are desired to attend at one o'clock; dinner to be on the table at three.

By order of the Board,

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

november 24. dt1D

400,000 *weight of choice St. Domingo COFFEE,*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES YARD.

november 22. dtot

All Persons,

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring forward their accounts to either of the subscribers.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, JOHN JOHNSON, Jun. JOHN JOHNSON, } Administr's.

Germantown, 10th mo. 27th, 1797.

Oct. 31. §¶tat.

Wants a place,

AS a Wet Nurse, a young woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire in Eleventh street, near Race-street. *nov.* 27.

*eod1w.

A Journeyman Hair-Dresser,

WHO is sober and steady, and understands his business, may have immediate employment, on application to GEORGE ABBOTT, No. 9, Chesnut-street. *nov.* 27.

eod1w.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. *d1m*

To be Sold,

A Valuable Plantation,

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy situation, about seven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expense, and possession had in a few weeks. Part of the purchase-money being paid, a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwsf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29

The commissioners appointed by the governor to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof in consequence of the late calamity,

To the benevolent donors who came forward to give relief to our suffering fellow-citizens at one of those trying periods which seldom happen in any country.

It is to you that we conceive it our duty to address at this time; not only because it belongs to you to be acquainted with the appropriation of your money that was entrusted to us as your agents, but likewise to give vent to feelings of gratitude that are engraven on our minds, for the generous and spontaneous supplies deposited in our hands, at a moment when our thoughts were deeply engaged to find out ways and means to afford relief to about six thousand distressed men, women and children, who had become objects of our care, in consequence of having received support from the sum granted by the Legislature, which was entirely expended by the eighth of October: At this juncture we called on our fellow-citizens, and were answered with that nobleness of spirit which characterizes our country, by receiving in cash upwards of twenty thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of three hundred and thirty five barrels, and sixty hundred, three quarters and fifteen pounds in bags of wheat, rye, buckwheat, and indian meal; besides potatoes and sundry other kinds of provision: aided by the above, and assisted by a number of respectable inhabitants of the city, northern liberties, and Southwark; we are enabled to continue relieving, by weekly donations, above thirteen hundred persons, chiefly heads of families, oppressed by poverty sickness and distress, and to give employment to about six hundred men on the roads; who if not provided for in that manner would, in all probability, have been, from dire necessity, compelled to descend to means injurious to themselves and to the community.

Thus have we endeavoured to explain to you, in some measure, in what manner we expended your money, entrusted to us until about the 18th inst. at which time an examination of our funds took place, and the balance found to be but two thousand dollars—After making appropriations for the purchase of five hundred cords of wood, and fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, for the purpose of meeting the distresses of the poor in the more inclement season.

At this time we were called on by an association of young women of great respectability and known philanthrophy, who have been for several winters employed in relieving without partiality the suffering poor particularly of their own sex; paying no regard to distance weather or situation; not doubting but it would meet with your approbation, and be as agreeable to you to be informed of their praise worthy request, as it was to us by having it in our power to grant them five hundred dollars and ten barrels of flour, at a time when we had concluded to suspend the supplies as our fellow-citizens had returned home and employment was attainable; yet there might be numerous cases wherein this worthy female society might indulge themselves in visiting the mansions of distress and thereby give relief to many whose situations would never have been otherwise known.

Although we have the above balance besides wood, potatoes, and flour, we fear it will be scarcely sufficient to meet the numerous wants of the inhabitants during the approaching winter.

Having been as brief as possible in giving you a detail of our proceedings, a more minute one we should be willing to afford by a conference with any persons who may feel themselves interested in the expenditure of the money, &c. entrusted to our care; or are desirous to obtain information for the purpose of improving by our experience, for the advantage of suffering humanity in future. For this purpose a reference to the minutes of our proceedings may be had at any time, by enquiring of the members.

Thankful we are that we have been aided by some supplied by you, and directed by Providence to give comfort to the mourner, bread to the hungry, and consolation to the distressed widow and fatherless.

Robert Wharton, *Samuel Wheeler*,
Edward Garrigues, *John Wagner*,
George Krebs, *George Ingles*,
John James, *Robert M'Mullin*,
Israel Israel, *William Linnard*.
Thomas Savery,

Commissioner's Office, Old Court House,
Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1797.

The most bittor satire that was ever published against republicanism, is the justification which has appeared in the Aurora of the late overthrow of the Constitution of France by the Triumvirs.

Camille Jourdan, one of the denounced Deputies, calls it a horrible crime—and the total destruction of the inviolability of the representative body—has left nothing more of the republic, than Cæsar left in Rome, when the Senate deliberated under the terror of the armed force of the usurper.

The following article, copied from an Irish paper, shews the price of bread in Belfast, the beginning of September.

"*Borough of Belfast, 2d Sept. 1797.*

"Assize of Bread, by order of the worshipful John Brown, Esq. sovereign, the middle price of wheat and flour being 1l. 18s. 3d. per barrel, with allowance to the Baker included.

		White. lb. oz. dr.	*Household.* lb. oz. dr.
Penny	Loaves	0 6 1	0 0 0
Two-penny		0 12 1	0 0 0
Four-penny		1 8 3	2 4 4
Six penny		2 4 4	3 6 7
Twelve-penny		4 8 8	6 13 6

Signed by order,
WILL. ATKINSON, Town Clerk.

☞ The sovereign insists that the Baker marks his bread according to the statute."

SALEM, (Massachusetts) Nov. 17.

Capt. Shillaber arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, 44 days from the mouth of the river.

It was expected at Bourdeaux that the American Commissioners would be well received, and an accommodation effected.

The famous Marquis Saint Simon is arrested, with 10 or 12 others. This man fixed the attention of Government by the effectual means of action and communication which he had created by the establishment of dilligences, messengers, &c. beyond the abilities of an individual not supported by concealed agents; by which means he occupied all the roads of the north of France, and peopled that vast administration with emigrants and counter-revolutionists.

Capt. Tibbits, late of the Ketch John, captured by a French privateer, on his passage from the Isle of France to Salem, arrived here yesterday from Cape-Francois. Capt. Tibbits was forced from his vessel, and carried to Porto-Rico, and finally to the Cape, but has no knowledge of the fate of the ketch. He is positive she has not arrived at any part of Hispaniola.

DEDHAM, (Mass.) November 16.

Communications.

A writer in the last Minerva, under the head of Communication, observes upon the case of the ship America, adjudged in England upon the principle, that a British subject, though he removes to America, is still a British subject. This principle may perhaps be deemed rigid, but if it is sometimes hard, it sometimes proves beneficial, and gives a man, born in England, the advantages of a natural subject. Is there any nation that allows a man to throw off his country at pleasure, as he would his boots? which the writer seems to think the true doctrine. The French shot the poor Count de Sombreveil, who was taken at Quiberon, and they gave their emigrants no quarters, even in war, because they hold to the doctrine this writer so much abominates as exclusively British. What does the writer alluded to think the true system? Was Barney right? May a man say hocus pocus, and then, of right and with a good conscience, fit out a privateer or take a French commission to rob his own countrymen on the high seas? Is there such magic power in a French cockade? Is there more good sense, more patriotism in that proceeding than in the unchangeableness of British allegiance?

So much for the subject and argument of your correspondent. The coarseness and intemperance of his paragraph speak for themselves.

One of the chief causes of our profiting so little by experience is, that we badly comprehend its lessons. Indeed it is said that men never grow wise by any experience but their own; because, perhaps, no other is well enough understood. The astonishing revolution in Paris, of the 4th September, 1797, will form a great article in future history. We know few of its circumstances and causes, but to those who will not wait long to make up a final judgment, we offer the following remarks:

The Directory, consisting of five persons, and the two Legislative Councils, answering to our American Senates and Representatives, disagreed. The Directory, having gained the armies, had it in their power to decide the dispute by force, and it was decided by beat of drum in half a day—Then it was easy to obtain from the new modelled councils, after one third were banished, laws and resolves to keep the beaten party down, and to assure the people that their political salvation was once more accomplished. Which party was right, or whether either scuffled for any thing but power is left to time and to the wise to decide.—There is, no doubt, much of mystery in most political affairs; and those of France have long been deemed unfathomable.—Like other men of common learning and understanding, we can only compare what we do not perfectly know with what we do. Now how would it be in America—In Paris near sixty Representatives and Senators, and two of the five Directors are turned out and banished, in half an hour, to die of the yellow fever on the coast of Africa—How would such a thing proceed in America?

Here a law must be first passed, describing the crime, and pointing out banishment as the punishment. Then a grand and petit jury must decide on the offence solemnly and plainly charged and described—and if either of the said juries should decide against the wishes of the Federal Government, the laws would say to our rulers, "thus far shall ye go, and no farther." But in France, justice goes by the beat of the drum, and much quicker. Now which is best, American liberty, or French? Some have heretofore pretended to doubt.

One great line of difference and immensely important it is, lies here, that all power in France *actually* rests in the *same hands*.—It is the *singleness*, the *unity* of that power that envenoms the curse of their tyranny—that makes every stroke of its whip draw blood—it is an electric flash, that kills and consumes, without warning and without redress.

In the United States of America, the power that disposes of life and liberty is divided. Those who make laws are subject to them in fact, as well as in name, and those who submit to the laws find them a rod of iron, which crushes them, if they offend, but a wall of brass, if they are innocent. In a word, our liberty is in our own keeping. For the juries, in the case of the government's desiring to persecute private citizens, is that of brass. By the independence of the judicial power, the government is never so feeble as when it would be despotic.

These observations lead to the error and imperfection of the French system, and ought to impress upon every reflecting mind the value of the *solid* and *real* liberty of our country, in which every citizen *is secure, and feels so*. How much is this experimented security to be preferred to the forthy and sanguinary abstractions of French philosophy?

ALBANY, November 21.

Highly to be commended is that excellent and solemn warning of President ADAMS, to the people of the United States, to "avoid foreign influence, that destroying angel of republics." The last accounts from the French *regenerated* Batavian republic shew to what a degrading situation such an influence has reduced that once independent people. In such dread do they feel themselves on account of their *allies*, the French, that on the late rejection of the constitution which had been proposed to them, the Batavian convention voted an address to the French, *begging* not to be condemned hastily for the step they had taken.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

The army of the Sambre and the Meuse has sent the following address to the Executive Directory:

"Honoured be ye, Directors! fathers of your country! honoured be your wisdom and your courage. Continue labours worthy of yourselves. Give to astonished France the labour which has been so long withheld from her. Do not suffer the mercenary hordes of robbers, of infamous royalists and emigrants, who have returned, to forge fresh chains for us. Crush all parties and all passions. Purge the earth of those monsters who only seek to sow divisions, bloodshed and pillage. Overthrow for ever that infamous hydra, that phantom of tyranny.

"Moreau, our worthy chief, will communicate to you our sentiments and our wishes; they are dictated by the purest patriotism; they are directed to the support of government, and the Constitution of the 3d year; they are directed to maintain property within, and to overthrow thrones without.

"Should any party whatever attempt to overthrow this sacred ark of our liberty, sumon round you the children of victory; they will rid you of those monsters who have so long retarded the progress of the revolution; they will prove by their courage that they have not been employed in vain for the last eight years.

"We have no reflections to add, citizen Directors. We have only to request, that you will continue your labours, and will give us marks of your esteem, by bestowing on us the happiness of labouring still more in support of the government and of the constitution."

[Here followed the signatures.]

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, 1st Complementary day—Sept. 27.

Villiers, in the name of the committee of finance, gave a second reading of the financial project. He proposed that the product of the duty on tobacco imported from foreign parts should be raised to 10 millions. The Council agreed to the principle.

Peres.—"You are ignorant to what an extent the fury of card-playing has arrived in France: there is no family that does not lament such a disorder; as it cannot be destroyed, it must be made serviceable to the public treasury. If playing continues, so much the better for the public treasury; if it ceases, so much the better for the cause of morality. I, therefore, propose to subject cards to a stamp duty."

Several members.—Refer it to a committee.

Villiers.—"I do not oppose the referring it to a committee, but I think we shall not be long in deciding: for it is a known fact, that the royalists play more than the republicans: the former, therefore, while they do play, will at least be forced to have before their eyes the stamp of the republic."—(A laugh.)

The motion of Peres was passed immediately.

3d Complementary day—Sept. 19.

The discussion on the project of Guyvernon, to exclude all the ci-devant nobles from public situations, was resumed.

Chollet opposed the whole as unconstitutional, and unjust. He concluded with moving a proposition to the following effect: "In a month after the promulgation of this law, all the ci-devant nobles shall be obliged to appear before a magistrate, and make this declaration—"I acknowledge virtue as the only nobility, and consider every other distinction amongst men as an outrage to humanity."

Dumolin opposed the project of Chollet The discussion of Guyvernon's project was put off for three days, and, the Council passed to the Order of the Day on that of Chollet.

5th Complementary Day—Sept. 21.

Citizen Lecox, Bishop, of Rennes, organ of the Ministers of the Catholic religion assembled at Paris, transmitted their declaration of submission to the laws of the Republic.

Andouin.—"We know no Bishops here; I move the Order of the Day."—Adopted.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

SITTING OF THE THIRD COMPLEMENTARY DAY.

The deputies of St. Domingo, admitted by the law of yesterday (Lavaux and Brottier) took the oath. Lavaux at length obtained permission to speak. My first duty, said he, is to make known the exact state of the colony of St. Domingo, and to eradicate the ill impressions which the enemies of liberty have spread abroad in France, and, above all, in the sea-port towns, which afflicting recitals have so much distressed them that they do not believe trade can be again revived in that colony.

This licentious faction, which the 18th Fructidor has brought to justice, presented to you the patriots of St. Domingo, those who defended it, as blood-suckers, disorganizers, and dilapidators. They hope insensibly to bring you to believe, that the blacks were not worthy of enjoying liberty. You cannot, citizens, assure the tranquility of St. Domingo, but in giving a new confirmation to the decree of the 16th Pluviose, which proclaimed the liberty of the blacks. What interest would the black have to defend the colony, if he had not at the same time to defend the right of a French citizen, which had been accorded to him? Vainly will the troops of France be relied upon to defend St. Domingo. Experience has proved that the climate has cut down a very great part, and that the fatigues of war destroy the rest.

What can induce you to annul the decree of the 16th Pluviose? can it be the counrevolutioary report, of Vaublanc of Bourdon de Loise? The 18th of Fructidor has convinced you that they only wanted to excite a civil war in France; they had the same intentions for St. Domingo.

Lavaux then made an eulogy on the generals Toussaint Louverture, Pierre Michel, L'Eveille Moise, Villate, Pajot, and of a number of other officers.

He added: at the taking of Jean Rabel, 200 French emigrants were found, proprietors of estates; not one was killed; they are all in America. At the taking of Embarcadere, 300 of them were found; I saved 260 of them, who are now upon their plantations. It is thus that men called cannibals, have conducted themselves. If we had been willing to deliver up the colony to the enemy, of which we are accused, should we have defended it at a time when every morning several persons were found dead with hunger; when we had nothing to live upon but corn and sugar canes. Vaublanc has called us disorganizers; but has he forgot that when I took the command of the northern part of St. Domingo, all the sugar plantations were burnt; that a year afterwards (thanks to the vigilance of Perroud) ninety four plantations were re-established, and that his administration has been able to provide for all the wants of the colony, without scarcely receiving any succours from the metropolis. It is to him that I am indebted for the success of my projects. At my departure the colony owed only 800,000 livres. In fine, to all the calumnies which have been uttered against me I answer, that I have done my duty; and I swear to do it here also.

The council ordered the discourse to be printed.

Fourth Complementary Day.

One of the deputies named by the electoral assembly held at the Cape of St. Domingo, 20th Germinal, 5th year, took the oath of fidelity to the republic, and to the constitution of the 3d year.

Bordas, in the name of a committee, proposed to reject the resolution which recalls into the colonies the refugees and those who have been expelled. The first article, said he, facilitates to all the emigrants in foreign countries the means of re-entering the colonies, and the taking possession of their estates. It will be sufficient for them to obtain this power, to ask a certificate of the minister of the republic in that country. None will hesitate to ask this, because they are very certain there does not exist any legal distinction for the emigrants of the colonies, that they are not confounded with those of the continent, and they will not be afraid of the minister refusing them on account of their emigration.

When this article is compared with another in the same resolution, it will shew its injustice. They confine to the justification of non-emigration the colonists who are refugees in France, and who, from this, may be the less suspected of emigration, and they dispense with it in those who are refugees in foreign countries.

Another article of the resolution tends also visibly to cause all the emigrants to re-enter the colony. It states that the emigrants, whose goods have been sequestrated, shall enter again to the possession of them, on the simple representation of the muster-roll of the neutral vessel which conveyed them; so that it will depend upon an American captain whether an emigrant shall re-enter the colonies and take possession of his property; and to enable him to do this, the captain may produce a false muster-roll, fabricated for the purpose. The committee proposed unanimously to reject the resolution.

The council ordered the printing of this discourse, and an adjournment.

SPEECH OF REVELLIERE LEPAUX, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

To the FRENCH PEOPLE at the Champ de Mars,
ON THE
FRENCH NEW-YEAR'S DAY—Sept. 22.

"Thanks be to thee, Soveriegn Regulator of the destiny of the Universe! Let praise be rendered unto thee!—*France is a Republic!*

"For many ages, despotism had banished the genius of liberty, which in ancient times covered the shores of the Mediterranean with flourishing republics. If some nations, at distant periods, and at long intervals have thrown off the yoke of an individual, they soon bowed themselves before a new master, or submitted to the not less debasing rod of aristocracy and fanaticism. Slavery, superstition, and ignorance, had subjected mankind. No where on our continent did real liberty and political equality exist.

"When more frequent communications began to reconcile nations to each other, and when the torch of philosophy was rapidly enlightening them, their rulers, terrified at the progress of reason, formed an impious league to extinguish knowledge, or to empoison its effects. Uniting the links of servitude which each of them had separately in his hand, they forged, amidst the gloom of their political dungeons, an oppressive chain, which was soon to have encircled the globe. Their sanguinary quarrels about the portions of this chain which each of them claimed to preserve, served only to make them more unanimous in their disposition to aggrevate its weight and to hasten the execution of their plan. They believed their work was completed; and IT WAS BROKEN IN PIECES!

"Our miseries made us burst forth in a moment: an ardour hitherto unknown elevated our hearts; and, liberty, thy powerful voice resounded over France. The ravishing sound was re-echoed by the whole nation. The posterity of the ancient Gauls are no longer slaves; they are restored to manhood. With persevering labour they have sapped the throne, and all those dominations which, by their union and terrible force, had overpowered them for many ages. Scarcely three years have passed, and the most ancient monarchy, the most powerful, and in appearance, the most durable, is levelled with the dust!

"Thanks be rendered unto thee, Sovereign Arbiter of the Universe! Thanks be rendered unto thee! FRANCE IS A REPUBLIC!

"Unworthy Frenchmen, however, that extravagant composition of baseness and of pride, fled from their homes, and lifted up arms against their country. They urged the powers of Europe to embrace their quarrels. These, enraged to see the chain which had cost them so much labour, suddenly interrupted and broken, advanced with immense forces to establish the monarchy, or rather to divide among themselves its ruins. France was about to fall again into the abyss of despotism! But she is sustained by thy all powerful hand! The voice of war was heard to resound: every where arms were forged; and our valiant youth, animated by thy Divine Spirit, formed, as it were by enchantment, formidable armies. Thou placest in the hearts of our soldiers that burning courage which teaches them to brave every danger, and vanquish every opposition. Thou givest to their chiefs that tranquil valour and presence of mind which enables them to foresee every event, and to accomplish every enterprize they undertake. The signal was given, and the innumerable cohorts of our enemies were scattered by republican bayonets, as columns of thick smoke are dissipated by the winds of a tempest.

"Ambition and profligacy, profitted by the troubles inseperable from movements so vast and so multiplied, elevated for a moment the frightful throne of terror on the wreck of that of monarchy: but the true friends of liberty, directed by thee, in one day made it disappear. Our trophies were now successively embellished with the olive of peace. A constitution was formed; and, notwithstanding the efforts of royalism and aristocracy, rendered abortive in the glorious day of the 13th Vendemaire, that constitution, duly executed in all its parts, fixed the lot of France. Then every enlightened patriot exclaimed in the joy of his heart, Thanks be rendered unto thee, Sovereign Arbiter of the destiny of the Universe! Thanks be rendered unto thee!—France is a Republic!

"Notwithstanding, however, the new triumph obtained over our remaining enemies—notwithstanding that the most obstinate of them were at last compelled to listen to propositions of Peace—notwithstanding that an astonishing internal amelioration proved the excellence of the Republican Constitution—attempts were yet made to destroy it, and to re-elevate the Monarchy! Our enemies did not employ force; their arms were intrigue and corruption, the consequence of their perfidious combinations. Traitors, placed in every authority, and even in the Supreme Executive Power, having undermined our social edifice, no longer concealed their plan of subversion. Another moment, the Constitution would have been overthrown, Liberty annihilated, Republicans murdered, and France, rendered the prey of Civil War, would have been covered with dead bodies and ruins! But thy paternal eye was never withdrawn from us. At the moment when the state verged to destruction, thou didst replace it on its basis: Thou didst excite the just indignation of the Defenders of the Country. Thou hast struck the Conspirators with blindness and terror! while thou didst enlighten the path of the Friends of Liberty, and inspire them with a noble intrepidity! On the immortal day of the 18th Fructidor, thou didst confound the traitors; thou madest them fall into the snares they had prepared for the destruction of the Friends of Liberty; The Republican Constitution was consolidated by the very efforts that had been made to accomplish its ruin. But thanks be rendered unto thee, Sovereign Arbiter of the Universe!—Thanks be rendered unto thee!—France is a Republic.

"Now complete thy work; consolidate for ever this Republic. The enemies of the Constitution of the third year lurk in concealment, but they are still watchful; its friends, then, should not repose in false security. May our country be incessantly under thy protection, and may we be directed by thy counsels! May the grandeur of the measures adopted by the Legislative Body keep pace with the wisdom of its Laws! May the Executive Directory display an active and unremitting vigour in their execution, and in the conduct of Government; and may all the Civil and Military Authorities firmly concur with them! May our hearts be always open to humanity and compassion; but may a strict, though enlightened justice, prevent us from weakening the effect of the means appointed by the Law, and ordered by the Government! Let us never forget, that if atrocity must shock the feelings of men, feebleness provokes their contempt; and that, to prevent some evils unfortunately inevitable, it would again plunge France into that abyss of horrors of which we would wish to efface the remembrance! But, above all, may those who have been misled by their passions be enlightened by thy justice, and at length cease to mistake the spirit of Faction for that of Patriotism. Far from us be those who regard the services which they render to their country as titles by which to make it their property. Far from us be those who can discern the Republic in those only who surround them—who decide on the prosperity of the State merely by the degree of power and influence of which themselves are possessed, and regulate their views of public interest by a comparison with their private gains.

"May thou, on the contrary, inspire all Frenchmen with sentiments grand, elevated, generous, disinterested!—Propogate among them a spirit of peace and mutual benevolence, a strong attachment to truth and ingenious openness, a rooted aversion to falsehood and hypocrisy, a profound respect for Virtue, a marked hatred to Vice, an ardent love of Liberty, and an unlimited devotion to the cause of their country.

"France shall then be for ever free, happy, triumphant and peaceful!

"May these our ardent vows be accom-

plished! May our remotest descendants, equally proud and grateful for the independence which will be faithfully transmitted by their fathers, continue to celebrate, in honour of a wise and solidly established Constitution, all the Festivals of Liberty; and in the midst of the diversions and music which will embellish them, may they a thousand times, in an effusion of heart-self joy, pour forth these acclamations of gratitude ! !"

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—NOVEMBER 28.

MR. S. SMITH appeared to day for the first time this session.

Mr. OTIS presented the petition of Jonathan Jackson, Supervisor of the State of Massachusetts, stating that the duties of his office were so greatly encreased that he found it impossible to make his returns to government in due time, without assistance; he prays, therefore, to be allowed additional compensation, that he may be enabled to employ a clerk or two, as necessity may require.—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. O. also presented the petition of Deborah Gannett, praying compensation for her services as a soldier in the revolutionary war, under the name of Robert Shirtliff, stating, that she is able to produce certificates not only of her having served, but also of her having been wounded.—Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. COIT moved for the order of the day on the reported answer to the President's Speech.

The motion being agreed to, the House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon that subject, Mr. DENT in the Chair, and the Address having been read through by the Chairman (as given in our paper of yesterday) it was again read by paragraphs. The four first were read, without any objection being offered to them. The fifth being gone through,

Mr. PINCKNEY said he had to propose a small alteration to this clause. He wished to make the latter part of it a little less harsh. Instead of saying, "we shall insist upon the same justice from others," &c. he thought it would have the same effect, and the terms would be less objectionable, if the passage ran thus, "nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain the same justice from others," &c. The expression used, he said, might be perfectly justifiable, but if we could obtain what we wished, without the possibility of giving offence, he thought that mode ought to be preferred. It was on this account that he wished the phraseology to be changed.

Mr. VENABLE would suggest an amendment, which he thought would produce the effect wished by the gentleman just sat down, without changing the phraseology so much as he had proposed: The way in which this might be done, would be by striking out the word "insist," and inserting that of *expect*.

Mr. PINCKNEY did not think this amendment would produce the effect he wished.—Expectation, he said, might be entertained, without making an effort to obtain the object. We had already *expected* a long time without effect. He wished to express the same firmness which the committee intended by their report; but, at the same time to avoid any thing like harshness. If the effect of the proposed substitute had appeared to be the same, he should have been sorry to have cavilled about words.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, as a member of the committee who reported the address, he did not feel tenacious as to the wording of it. At first, he thought with his colleague, who proposed the amendment, that the word *insist* was rather harsh; but, upon a little reflection, his objections to the phrase were removed. Indeed, he thought the proposed amendment would make the passage stronger than it was in the original. They might insist, he said in argument; looking upon the treaty as a good one, they might insist upon its execution; but if it were not to be effected without going to war, they might afterwards relinquish it. The amendment he thought more forcible. It said *nothing shall be wanting to obtain*, &c. Which would be to say, we look upon the Treaty as a good one, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain its fulfilment. The words might be even considered to say, that we are determined to have the treaty carried into effect, though war should be the price of the determination.

Mr. VENABLE said, it was an objection to the proposed amendment that the same phraseology occurred in the last paragraph. He thought, therefore, it would be best to change the words in the way he had suggested; for though the word *expect* was less harsh, he thought it equally forcible with *insist*.

Mr. BAYARD was in favour of the amendment of the gentleman from S. Carolina, and if the same phraseology had been proposed in the select committee, he should there have supported it. He did not think the substitute which had been proposed by the gentleman from Virginia would produce the effect intended by the gentleman from S. Carolina. It was the intention of the committee who reported the address, to say *something* on the subject; but the proposed substitute said *nothing*. As to the objection of the gentleman, on account of the same phraseology occurring in another part of the address, there would be no difficulty in rectifying that, so as to produce that variety which the gentleman seemed so desirous of having.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) approved of the amendment of the gentleman from S. Carolina, but not from the reasons which that gentleman had urged in support of it, but for those which his colleague had produced against it; not because it was more smooth, but because it contained more of decision and firmness. He thought, in this respect, this country had been trifled with; and any opinion expressed by them upon this subject, ought to be done with a firmness of tone.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, as gentlemen thought it necessary to give the reasons of their vote upon the occasion, he would just mention his. If it were intended to be inferred by the phraseology used upon this occasion, as some gentlemen seemed to suppose, that they were disposed to go to war in support of the executive in their construction of the negociation with Spain, he was not prepared to say this for his constituents. He did not think the subject was sufficiently matured to give this decision. He considered the proposition as a general one, and preferred the amendment of the gentleman from S. Carolina to the original—He did not, indeed, think it materially different, until he heard the objections urged against it by a gentleman who was upon the Committee (Mr. Rutledge). He had said they might *insist* in argument. How insist in argument? What had that House to do with argument? Were they to carry on the Treaty? No. All the *insisting* they could shew must be by *acts* and not by *arguments*.

The question on Mr. Pinckney's amendment was put and carried, there being sixty two members in the affirmative.

The remainder of the address was then gone through, without further observation.

Mr. HARPER enquired whether it would now be in order to go back to the first paragraph. On the chairman's informing him it would, he said he thought there was an expression in the latter part of that paragraph which would require alteration. He meant that part which spoke of the law which contemplates contagious sickness at the seat of government. He supposed the committee meant to recommend such a law, as he believed there was not a law of that kind at present in existence. He therefore moved to strike out the words which had this reference.

Mr. OTIS said, his friend from S. Carolina had overlooked the law in question, which was passed in 1794, in consequence of the contagious sickness which had been experienced in this city the preceding year, and which gave to the President of the United States, the power of convening Congress in any other place.

Mr. HARPER acknowledged his mistake, and that his proposed amendment was therefore unnecessary.

Mr. HARPER said, he wished to propose an alteration in the phraseology of the fourth clause. It did not appear to him to be very polite, to talk to other Nations about their jealousy and avarice; and whatever might be the latitude proper to be taken in private debate, when the House expressed itself publicly, he thought all unnecessary harshness should be avoided. He wished, therefore, to strike out some words, and introduce others, so that the passage instead of reading as at present, might be thus expressed: "*and while the extension of our Navigation and Trade may excite jealousy and tempt avarice we are, &c.*"

Mr. BAYARD was opposed to this amendment. He did not think the phraseology could give umbrage to any Nation whatever, since no Nation could apply the phrase to itself. If the gentleman would consider the paragraph, he would find, that it was not said that any particular Nation was jealous or avaricious; but merely, if any Nation were possessed of jealousy and avarice, our Navigation and Trade would naturally excite their jealousy and tempt their avarice. Any general sentiment might as well be objected to as this. When it was said that the riches of one man tempt the avarice of others, it could not possibly be inferred that any particular man was pointed at.

Mr. HARPER did not think the amendment of very great importance, though of sufficient to be adopted. He did not think any nation could justly take the expression to itself, or that they could with propriety be offended at it; but he thought it better to avoid all harsh expressions. He thought a proper degree of spirit, and even of anger and revenge, might be shewn, without unbecoming expressions; not that he meant to say the expression in question was unbecoming, but he thought it was harsh. He was also of opinion that the discriminations of his friend on the subject of jealousy and avarice were more nice than solid.

The question was then put on Mr. Harper's amendment, and negatived 47 to 33.

The Committee then rose and reported the address with one amendment. The House took it up and agreed to the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD then moved an amendment to correct the phraseology of the last paragraph, so as not to clash with the amendment; but the speaker informing him the amendment could not be introduced without a recommittal the Address was agreed to without further amendment.

Mr. OTIS moved, that the Speaker, attended by the House, shall present the said address to the President of the United States; and that a committee be appointed to wait upon the President to know when and where it will be convenient to him to receive the same.—Agreed.

Mr. HARPER moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the secretary of State, on the memorial of Antonia Carmichael, widow of William Carmichael, deceased; which being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a committee accordingly, and the report was read from the chair.

It appears that the late William Carmichael (formerly a delegate in Congress from Maryland) was appointed secretary of legation to Mr. Jay, minister plenipotentiary for negociating a treaty with the king of Spain, in September, 1779; that the commissions to the secretaries to such ministers, at that time, directed that in case of the death of the minister, or necessary absence, they are to take charge of all public affairs in his hands, and to reside at such court; that on the 4th of October, 1779, Congress resolved that each of the ministers plenipotentiary be allowed at the rate of 2,500l. per annum, and each of their secretaries at the rate of 1000l. in full for their services and expences respectively; that Mr. Jay was called from Spain to Paris in May 1782, to assist in the negociations of peace, leaving the business of his mission to Spain to Mr. Carmichael; that he continued at the court of Spain until he received a formal appointment in April 1790, of charge des affairs, under the new government of the United States.—Hence it follows that Mr. C. was entitled not only to the salary of 1000l. sterling as secretary, but to such other allowances as were proper to be made to a charge des affairs, or minister of the United States at a foreign court; for though the salaries were said to be in full for their services and expences, yet it was usual to make other allowances for contingent expences; that at the court of Spain, foreign ministers were obliged to attend the court at their five different places of residence, at each of which he was under the necessity of hiring a house; the Secretary of State therefore reports that the following extraordinary expences in Mr. Carmichael's account should be allowed:

1783 *to* 1789.	1.	*Presents to porters and other servants of the minist. of state, &c. eight years, at* 1840 *reals of vellon a year,*	14,720.
	2.	*Expenses of presentation at court,*	3680.
1782 *to* 1789.	3.	*Expenses of illuminations,* 7 *years,*	6,028. 17
1782 *to* 1789.	4.	*For postage of letters,* 8 *years,*	26,103.
Do.	5.	*Presents to letter-carriers,* 8 *years, at the King's country seats,*	1,562. 6
Do.	6.	*Expenses of paper, quills, ink, &c.* 8 *years,*	10,870.
Do.	7.	*Expenses of copying different papers* 8 *years,*	9,686.
	8.	*Expenses of a journey from Madrid to Paris, and back to Madrid,*	16,010.
	9.	*For house-rent at the Sitios, (country residence of the king) at Aranjues, La Granje L'Escurial, & Le Pardo,* 8 *years,*	76,515 19
			165,175. 8
Equal at 20 *reals to a doll. to dols.*			8,258.76

A concurrence with this report was advocated by Messrs. Harper, Hartley, Pinckney, Sprigg, Gallatin, Bayard, Craik, and T. Claiborn, on the ground of equity and humanity. It was opposed by Messrs. Williams, Macon, and Coit; they wished for further time and information on the subject, and for that purpose, Mr. Williams moved that the committee rise, in order that it might be discharged from a farther consideration of the subject, and that the business might be referred to the committee of claims. It was urged by the friends of the report, that farther information could not be had than was contained in the report, and that the principle might as well now be decided upon as at any distant period; that being a case founded on equity and not on law, it was not a proper subject to be transferred to the committee of claims. They urged also, that a delay of justice was in this, as in most other cases, a denial of it; that the estates of the widow were mortgaged, and had been kept from sale from the hopes of receiving what she petitioned for from congress. At length the motion for the committee to rise was put and negatived, there being only seven votes in favor of it. A resolution was then agreed to, authorizing the accounting officers of the treasury to settle the account, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved that the petition of Andrew Pippin, and the report thereon, be referred to the committee of claims.—Agreed.

Mr. OTIS, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, to know when and where it would be convenient to him to receive the address in answer to his speech, reported that they had attended to that service, and that it would be convenint to him to receive it at his house, tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. SWANWICK presented the petition of Edward Thompson, a soldier in the late war, for relief, which, being read, he moved to be referred to the committee of claims; but the chairman of that committee stating, that the same petition was reported upon last session, and leave given to the petitioner to withdraw his papers, the motion was negatived, there only being 18 votes in favor of the reference. Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

FATAL INSANITY.

Yesterday about noon Ferdinad Leowenstern, aged about 40, and a young woman by the name of Elizabeth Folkenhan, aged 24, were found dead in a bed at Miss Folkenhan's in the Bowery.

On this truly shocking discovery a jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who found, by letters which were on the table from each party, and other corroborating circumstances, that they had mutually agreed to die in this way—on which they adjudged, that Leowenstern first shot Elizabeth Folkenhan, by her consent, and then shot himself.

It appears, that her sister had sent to the house by a negro boy, but could not get admittance; and while the door was breaking open, the discharge of a pistol was heard; and on ascending, both the man and woman were found dead, and two pistols appeared in such a position as convinced the Jury of the justness of their verdict. The parties are said to have been disappointed lovers.

Yesterday arrived ship Independence, Taylor from Amsterdam, and the schr. Regulator, from Malaga.

We yesterday received Jamaica papers to the 14*th ult.*

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Oct. 7.

Saturday afternoon, Edmund Swiney was executed at Spanish Town, near this town, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Mr. Jasper Herrick.

A letter from Cape N. Mole, dated the 19th ult. says,

"Two days ago, I was witness to the audacity of the Brigand Barges, one of which came into the harbor, at midnight, and cut out an American vessel, and in the morning three of them were seen bearing off their prizes in triumph. The Adventure and Yorke's boats, were instantly manned, and with the Lively, sent in pursuit of them while a party of military was sent by land, to prevent their landing.—Their being pursued obliged them to abandon their prize, and to effect a retreat, after plundering the vessel and almost killing the master.—The wind being too light, two of them got into the platform, the other laden with the spoils, ran ashore, and, as is their custom, the Brigands mounted the rocks with their muskets, shouting "*Vive la Republique*," not suspecting our troops had possession of the mountain above them, and who rather unexpectedly, gave them 3 vollies, and rushed down upon them; 8 of the Brigands were killed, 4 taken, and only 2 escaped."

October 14.

The Spanish cartel schooner la Adam, arrived on Monday, in 3 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with dispatches for the commander in chief, and brought the following prisoners, viz.;—Capt. Cleland, of the ship Duke of Buccleugh; captain Roberts, of the ship Margaret; captain Quinton, of the brig John, from Halifax; capt. Welsh, of the ship Acquable, from the same place; also seven seamen, taken in prizes belonging to his majesty's ships.—Dr. Muirhead, Dr. Kettereis, and a Mr. John Desmoline, a passenger, taken on board the brig Sophia, capt. Shirley, from Norfolk, and 35 seamen.—She reports that all Spanish privateers are called in.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 18th of September.

"We are plunged into a chaos, where I am afraid it will give our government a good deal of difficulty to comprehend some things. They confound Rigaud, and all his crimes, with those of Santhonax, and do not perceive that those of the former, are perfectly independent of the latter, who was put on board a merchant vessel, called the Indian, mounting 20 guns, on the 21st of July, by his black colleague, Toussaint, in order to be conveyed to France.—Toussaint has kept Raymond, and has sent for Roume, to form the Colonial Directory, which makes us presume that these circumstances took place before the Arret of the directory, which suspends from its functions the directory at the Cape, from the 22d of July; that is to say, one day later than the embarkation of Santhonax.—Toussaint governs the Cape, in quality of Generalissimo.—Rigaud is master of Pitit Goave, Grand Goave, and Jacmel; he has carried fire and destruction through every plantation in that quarter. It was believed that Rigaud was in possession of Leogane, but it appears to be false.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 29.

This day at 12 o'clock, the House of Representatives waited on the President of the United States at his own House, where the Speaker presented their Answer to his Address to both Houses, [see yesterday's Gaz. and the minutes published to-day.]—To which the President made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I RECEIVE this address from the House of Representatives of the United States with peculiar pleasure.

Your approbation of the meeting of Congress in this City, and of those other measures of the Executive authority of government communicated in my address to both houses at the opening of the session, afford me great satisfaction; as the strongest desire of my heart is to give satisfaction to the people and their Representatives by a faithful discharge of my duty.

The confidence you put in the sincerity of my endeavours, and in the unanimity of the people, does me much honour, and gives me great joy.

I rejoice in that harmony which appears in the sentiments of all the branches of the government, on the importance of our commerce, and our obligations to defend it, as well as in all the other subjects recommended to your consideration, and sincerely congratulate you and our fellow-citizens at large, on this appearance, so auspicious to the honor, interest and happiness of the nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, }
Nov. 29, 1797. }

APPOINTMENT.

Doctor BENJAMIN RUSH, to be Treasurer of the Mint—vice Doctor NICOLAS WAY, deceased.

Married, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Green, Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDS, merchant, of this city, to Mrs. MARY MORGAN, daughter of Mr. William T. Smith, of this city.

——, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. SAMUEL AXFORD, to Miss MOLLY PALMER, both of this city.

——, last Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Alexcrombie, Mr. DANIEL BUFFIER, to Miss KITTY PHILLER, daughter of Mr. Andrew Philler, of this city.

The City Dancing Assembly,

Will commence at O'ELLER'S HOTEL, on Thursday December 7th.

Thomas M. Willing — Stephen Kingston
James Gibson — William Read
Henry Wikoff — Robert E. Griffith.

Managers.

nov 29th. dgt

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that she proposes having Four CONCERTS and BALLS during the winter. Six Dollars each Subscriber, for one Ticket of admittance during the season.

No Subscribers Tickets transferrable.

Two Dollars a single Ticket.

The Concert to begin at half past six, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight—the expence of which Mrs GRATTAN engages to discharge.

The Concerts will begin as soon as the Band arrives from New York.

november 29. 6tw

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in cases

Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes

Fine old Antigua Rum

A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.

november 29. §

IMPORTED

IN the ship Aurora, from Hamburgh, and for sale by the Subscriber.

Bed ticks, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4.

A quantity of Tapes, No. 13 and 25.

And on Hand,

German black Ribbon, No. 3 and 4.

George Pennock.

november 21 3aw2w

TO BE SOLD,

Or Exchanged for Property in the Country,

That three story Brick House,

No. 157, north Third street. Apply at the office of this Gazette. nov. 20- w&s4w

By virtue of a writ Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at my Office, Race, or Sassafras street, no. 117, on Monday, the 4th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

905 gross Buttons, assorted
2 do. Shirt do.
3 bags Imperial do.
4 3-4 dozen shoe Buckles
2 pair Buckles with Latchets
4 1-2 dozen Knives and Forks
29 5-12 do. worsted Hose, assorted
17 2-12 do. printed linen Handkerchiefs
1 piece clear Lawn
18 1-4 lb. sewing Silk
2 pieces black Lawn (ripe)
5 1-4 yards striped Cassimere
24 gross, 5 1-2 dozen Tape, assorted
1 dozen Nonsopretties
1 1-2 gross Tully Garters
10 pieces black twilled Galoon
503 do. Ribbon, assorted
23 do. Bandanoes
4 3-4 lb. gloss thread
82 do. coloured
6 pieces 4-4 white French Net
28 do Gauze
1 do. spotted Mode
1 do. drab Sattin
1 do. white Flannel
1 do. yellow do.
12 yards Parlatian
3 white silk Shawls
13 1-2 doz. silk and cotton do.
10 piecet Ferret
3 do. Shalloons
1 doz. black leather Gloves
1 do. best beaver do.
2 pieces Buckram
95 1-2 doz. English Fans
5 do. ladies tinsel Bands
2 lb. scarlet worsted Chord
1 2 gross white cotton do.
15 M chapel needles, assorted
578 yards mixed plains
18 1-2 doz. worsted Socks
19 lb. Twist
1 1-4 doz. best silk stay Laces
5 do. best Ferret do.
1 do. iron Candlesticks
1 piece black elastic (stripe)
7 do. cap Border.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Josiah William Gibbs, and William Gibbs, and will be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, }
November 29, 1797. }

november 29 dtS

DANCING.

MR. FRANCIS,

OF the New Theatre, respectfully informs the public, that he no longer means to continue his Dancing School in conjunction with Mr. Byrne, but will open it separately early in December, and hopes still to receive the accustomed patronage with which he has been honored, and which it will be his constant endeavor to deserve.

Private parties may be instructed at his own house, No. 70, north Eighth street.

november 29. eotf

At O'Ellers's Room,

THIS EVENING, November 29,

Messrs. CHALMERS & WILLIAMSON,

Will present the citizens with a new species of entertainment, called

The Tablet,

Or, JUST IN TIME.

Readings, Recitations, and Songs, in 3 parts.

PART I.

Overture—Grand Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
The Hermit, serious reading, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—The Tar of all Weathers, Mr. Williamson.
Fortune and Folly, recitation, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—On that lone bank where Lubin died, Mr. Williamson.

PART II.

Sonata—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Hypochondriac; or, the Cobler, a comic tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Jacky and the Cow, Mr. Williamson.
Johnny Gilpin, a comic tale, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—A Sailor's Life at Sea, Mr. Williamson.

PART III.

Pot Pouri—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Three Warnings, reading, Mr Chalmers.
Song—The Caledonian Maid, Mr. Williamson.
Notoriety; or, All for a Name, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Nancy; or, The Sailor's Journal, Mr. Williamson.
Tom King, or Monsieur Tonson, a Comic Tale, Mr Chalmers.
Song—The Hobbies, Mr. Williamson.

☞ Price of admission One Dollar.—Tickets to be had at the bar of the hotel, at Carr's Musical Repository, and at Carey's Book-store, Market street.

To begin at half past six o'clock precisely.

Particular attention will be paid to keep the room warm.

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 6

FOR SALE—by the SUBSCRIBERS,

An elegant assortment of Madrass HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

nov. 21. § Penn-street.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes

Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes

Lisbon WINE, in pipes

CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes

Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,

Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Bastas, of various qualities & prices

Cossies	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Manicoodys	Checks
Maharzgonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sillersoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Sabracoes	Snoty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth street. *nov. 20.*

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 rasks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d.

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

642 hogsheads,
82 tierces
523 barrels
646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5. Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed

250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality

9 do. Surat, do do

A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales

Bourbon Indigo of the first quality

High proof Jamaica spirits

Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes & qr. casks.
do. market do }

New England rum in hogsheads

Genuine Holland Gin in pipes

Claret in cases

Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil

Prime Boston beef

Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels

Do. Herring in do do

Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.

New-England tow linen

A few tons of Russia cordage

Russia feather beds

Clover and Timothy seed in casks

Long whale-bone

No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck

A few chests first quality Hyson tea

Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and

An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)

80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags

10 leguers of old Arrack

Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.

200 hhds Jamaica Sugar, and

170 do. do. Rum.

november 22. d6w

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school will be open'd on Wednesday the 23d instant, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

☞ Practising Balls will commence on Tuesday, 6th December, and be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

Nov. 17. 22wtf.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 22w2mo.

All Persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, sen. of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, will please to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers.

William Heysham,
Robert Heysham.
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.

november 6. 22w4w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that, according to the statute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election shall always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. stE

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCI,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

november. 23. tuth&stm.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. colm *nov. 15.*

For Sale by the Subscriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlasses
Silesia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Bamouses
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glass Tumblers, and Looking Glasses, in in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod3w

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, hand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

* * Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 22wtf

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §tuwswtf

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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The printers in the United States are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their obedient servant,

B. LINCOLN, *Superintendant of Light-Houses, State of Massachusetts.*

BY order of the United States, a Light House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the Lantern makes the whole height 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the *Boston* and other Lights on our coast, an Eclipser is erected, which will revolve around the Lamps once in 80 seconds so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about thirty seconds, in one revolution of the eclipser. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety are added for the benefit of all interested—*and are as follows*——

Vessels outward bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod the course is E. S. E. distance 15 leagues, thence 3 leagues to the Light house. When up with the Light-house and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you then steer S S E which will carry you out of the south channel.

Vessels inward bound, and fall in with the back of Cape-Cod, bring the Light to bear S W 2 leagues distance. then you may steer WNW for Boston Light-House.

If you you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbor, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about three leagues to the westward of the Light-house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it, from 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race-point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from E to N N E in 4 or even 3 fathom water.

If bound into Cape Cod harbor, your course from Race-point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the light to bear E by N and run for it about two miles, you will then be clear of Wood end—then you must steer N E until the light bears E by S—then run N W for the harbor, until you have from 4 to 3 1-2 fathoms water, where you have good anchoring, the Light then will bear E by S 1-2 S 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race point to Wood End—after you pass the Black Land or Hummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor; extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—It is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In beating into Cape-Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no farther to the westward than to bring the light to bear E by S as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a stones throw of shore.

In case it blows so hard that you cannot beat in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston bay and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N and run for it until you have soundings in 14 or 15 fathom water, then steer north east until the light bears E by S then run in N W for the harbor.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the south west.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, NATHANIEL GOODWIN, JOHN CRUFT, JOHN HILLS. } *Committe from the Marine Society.*

THOMAS BARNARD, *A branch Pilot for the port of Boston*

SOLOMON COOK, ELIJAH NICKERSON, } *Residence at Provincetown Cape Cod*

At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1797—the above Report of its Committee was read and approved and ordered to be published.

By order of the Society,

THOMAS DENNIE, *President.*

WILLIAM FURNESS, *Sec'ry.*

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are			20,000 dollars, 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.

33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond: and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

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NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOHN INSTONE and JAMES BACON, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to JOHN SKYRIN, on Landenburger's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

John Instone,
James Bacon.

november 20. eodtf

The Philadelphia, Alfion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Alfion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2aotf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS,

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshamisy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 93 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

BY BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *61

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

november 2. dtf

Real Estate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good situation on Chester Creek, in Middleton Township, Delaware County, containing 119¼ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a small expence. There are on said premises, a good orchard of best grafted fruit, a house, with a spring near the door, a frame barn with stabling under, and a log tenement on one part of said place.——Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises by applying to WM. PENNELL, on said farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the borough of Chester.

November 21. 3t eod

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Fyerson,*
Alex Bissland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co*
Owen & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

POYNTELL'S

Paper Hangings Manufactory,

No. 70, Chesnut-street,

Where he has for Sale,

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—ALSO—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue,

With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. eo6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp

2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to Drawback.
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks

Rota do. do.

Pimento in bags

4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 12w

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1797 O 4—22aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Tindt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hoffman, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded the Editor.